Rocked golden billows at her feet. The praises of her bounteous reign She hears, and smiles, then sighs again;

Veils the rich splender of her days. She sees afar, in dusky dreams, The flower-fringed ways and witchin

Of early hues
These later lights and shadows loso,

And still her idle breezes croon The tender metodies of June, Or sigh "Ah! me, How sweet the roses used to be!"

THAT COSY COTTAGE,

"Good evening, Mr. Beavoir."
"Good evening, Miss Singer."
"The most disagreeable month in the year, Mr. Beavoir."
"I always did detest March, Miss Sin-

ger."
And then they bowed politely and passed each other on the stairs—he going down to the cheerless boarding-house dining-room, she going up to her cheer-less boarding-house bedroom.

less boarding-house bedroom.

In the latter apartment she removed her hat, cloak, and sedate business dress, bathed her face and hands, brushed her hair, and slipped into a dark-blue wrapper which had some soft lisse ruching at the throat and wrists. As she took up her handkerchief and book from the dressing-case she paused, gravely regarding the reflection in the mirror.

Not a very youthful face that which the glass gave back to her, for Miss Singer was thirty-two if she was a day.

A pleasant face though, even if a little too thin and pale for beauty. The features were delicately cut; the eyes were way hair, brushed back from the smooth, broad brow, was glossy as brown satin.

way hair, brushed back from the smooth, broad brow, was glossy as brown satin.

"It's a pity, Elsie!" she said to herself, solemnly—"it's an awful pity you are an old maid. You would so love a home, and you do so hate business and boarding-houses."

She sighed, turned away, went to the window and looked across the street, as she had done many an evening of late, at a bit of a brand-new pretty little house

sne nad done many an evening of late, at a bit of a brand-new pretty little house just nearing completion.

Only six rooms! What a pretty, cosy, picturesque little place it was, and cheap, too—only three pounds a month. How she wished she could take it! Well, why not?

She started a ""

She started, smiling as the query

forced itself upon her.
Why not, indeed! She had fifty pounds saved; she was earning a good salary at Wright & Dever's publishing office. Her hours were easy—from nine till four. She would have long, delight-ful evenings to spend in a home, in a little room that was all her very own. Lone but not more so than here, where she found no congenial spirits. She could not not consonally some of the girls from the office who were friendless as she, and what ten and what chats could not they

what tea and what chats could not they have together!

And it was a very strange fact that while in the upper window of that tall, gloomy, priscu-lika boarding-house, Miss Elsie Singer stood and gazed at the little thouse with a happy and dreamful sense of possession, at the lower window, the drawing-room window, Mr. Heary Beavoir looked through the drab, blustering March dusk at the same small domicile, with a momentarily growing resolution

March dusk at the same small domicile, with a momentarily growing resolution to rent that house the very next day, and take up his bachelor residence therein.

"Once on a time," mused Mr. Beavoir, "I would have scorned the idea of living alone. But somehow or other I've let the years slip away from me, and now—now I'm too old and ugly to ask any girl to marry me. Of course I'll keen a cook now I'm too old and ugly to ask any girl to marry me. Of course I'll keep a cook —good one, too. I can afford that. It is time I took comfort out of money, for I have some, even if I do live in a second-class boarding-house. There is a garden over there. I'd cultivate that. I always was fond of flowers, especially gillyflowers and passles."

When the super-hell rang be highered.

ers and pausies."

When the supper-bell rang he hurried out into the hall, only to find Miss Singer tripping down the stairs in the airest manner imaginable.

"I had no idea it was so" late!" she said, and her voice had quite a new ring in it.

said, and her voice had quite a new ring in it.

"Nor I," he answered, with a cordial smile. "I got to thinking of flowers—of my mother's garden. Are you fond of flowers, Miss Singer?"

They were now seated opposite each other at the long, narrow table.

"Am I? Oh, yes, indeed, particularly fond of verbena and sweet peas."

"And gillyflowers?" ventured Mr. Beavoir.

"I couldn't think of such a thing!"
"Elsic"—he came nearer—"your name
is Elsic, isn't it? I'll take and keep the
cottage if you'll take and keep me! Will
you?" "Oh, yes, of gillyflowers, too!"

Then casued quite an animated concreation. Mis Singer made the discoverage of the conversation was quite inacdible.

Then ensued quite an animated conversation. Mis Singer made the discovery that Mr. Beavoir's mother had always raised extraordinarily fine pansies, and Mr. Beavoir's mother tastes was continued in the drawing-room, and when, at ten, they regretfully parted, it was with the consciousness of having spent heir first pleasant evening in Mrs. Barry's boarding-house. But alas for he cloud which was to arise and shadow he beauty of their budding friendship. Yhen, the next day, after his lunch, Mr. Beavoir walked over to the office of Baird & Brierly, and entered their waiting-oom, he was in excellent humor with he world in general and Henry Beavoir particular. A lady, seated in a leathern hair by the window—a trim little lady, eep in perusal of the evening paper—laced carelessly up as he entered. That stout, medium-statured figure, in the frieze overcoat and high-silk hat—lat fair, almost youthful face, with a light moustache! Surely it was—yes, ideed none other than—her fellow-dger!

A recollection of their pleasant chat

Autographs in Iron.

dger!
A robolication of their pleasant chat
be fivefous evening recurred to her.
She bowed and smiled,
"A beautiful day, Mr. Beavoir!"
"For this miserable month, yes, Miss She bowed and smiled.

An invention by which writing can be transferred from paper to iron is the work of a Boston man, who has invented a hard ink with which he writes (backward) upon ordinary paper. That paper is placed in a mold, meite iron is placed in a mold, meite iron is removed it is found that, while the heat burned away the paper, it did not he the them in a nuthority here was at din. His temporary substitute was blissly ignorant as to conditions.

In the service of the wall was still rather that he the hardened iron is removed it is found that, while the heat burned away the paper, it did not face the ink, but left the impression of the writing molded into the iron. This discovery was made by not noticing one day that the printing on an ordinary handbill that by accident had fallen into the mold was faintly transferred in this wracturer's Gazette. nger."

The numerous placards which orned the wall.

The only possible house-

"I hope you are not thinking of leav-ing us, Miss Singer!"
"Well, yes, I was."
"Indeed! Well, boarding is disagree-

Beavoirs
"The dearest little place!" said Miss

"The dearest little place!" said Miss Singer, enthusiastically, "with a Queen Anne porch and a wee bit of a verandah, and a garden—not much bigger than a pocket-handkerchief, to be sure, but just the spot to raise verbenas and sweet

Mr. Beavoir failed to recognize from her description his ideal residence, so he

said:
"I may as well tell you it is the little cottage opposite our boarding-house."
"Oh!" cried Miss Singer.
"Eh!"

That is the house I am here to take.

It suits me exactly."

With alarming suddenness Mr.
Beavoir's friendliness froze solid.

"That is why I propose renting it—it suits me!"

suits me!"

"Have you been through it?"

"No."

"Well, I was early this morning. And it has no end of cupboards, and the darlingest kitchen."

"I care nothing about the cupboards or the kitchen." declared Mr. Beaver, with a good, deal of measuing disput.

with a good deal of masculine disgust.
"I like the size, and the style, and the southern exposure—that is why I'm going to rent it."

"11"-stolidly,
"But I was here first to-day," fairly
sobbed Esie; 'and if that horrid agent
had been in I'd have had the key and
the receipt for the month's rent before

"I made up my mind about it last

evening," said Henry, firmly.
"So did I," gasped Elsic.
"And I mean to have it," he asserted,

more firmly still.

Whereupon the little woman stared at him with a whole world of anger, reproach and disappointment in her bright blue eyes, and then suddenly burst into tears, pulled down her veil, and hurried out of the office.

supreme possession of the ground and the sandy-haired cierk, felt himself a Bluebird, a Nero, a veritable monster. When the agent came in he stated his

intention.
"The house will not be quite safe and

"The house will not be quite safe and habitable before the first week in May, on account of the fresh plastering."

"Then I'll pay you a year's rent in advance from the 1st of May," decided He nry. "It will take me till then, anyhow, to select furniture, servants, etc."

When he went down Lasalle street fifteen minuts later, exercised with him

When he went down Lasalle street fifteen minutes later he carried with him the key of the cottage, the receipt for a year's rent, and the consciousness that he was a specimen of the unpleasant type specified in children's story-books as an ogre. The worst of it was he retained the unpleasant conviction all day, and even carried it up with him to Barry's at supper time.

He bowed formally to Miss Singer as they took their customary seats at the table. Coldly she returned the salutation. Somehow affairs were not so pleas-

tion. Somehow affairs were not so pleas-aut as they had been last evening. Then the cordial conversation on old-fashioned flowers had made them forget the tough-ness of the meat and the lack of aroun

ness of the meat and the lack of aroma of the coffee.

After supper he walked over to the house and went through it. From the dining-room window two sad, stormy, wee-begone eyes watched him. When he returned to the boarding establishment the key and the receipt were burning his pockets like live coals.

He came into the lamp lite empty draw.

He came into the lamp-lit empty draw-ing-room, empty save for the figure at the window. Straight to the window he

Then, as she turned and looked uncom-prehendingly at the articles extended, he

explained—
"The key of the cottage and the re-

"Ine key of the cotage and the receipt for a year's rent."

"Mr. Beavoir!"

'I wish you would, upon my word, I do!"—timidly, cagerly. "I was a brute to-day—please do!"

"I couldn't think of such a thing!"

ent.
"Miss Singer!"
"Yes"—icily.
"Please take these."

'You?"-indignantly.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN. able."

"Very," assented Elsie.

"I've been considering the advisability of leaving Mrs. Barry's myself," volunteered Mr. Beavoir.

Miss Singer looked her astonishment.

"Fact. I've seen a cottage which I think would suit me exactly."

"Really? Well, as you are good enough to confide in me, Mr. Beavoir, I must return the compliment. I, too, am here to rent a cottage."

"Quito a coincidence," avowed Mr. Beavoir

For the first three or four days, says a Western farmer, goslings must be kept warm and dry, and fed on catmeal or barley-meal, mixed with milk, if easily prowarmand ary, and red on catmens or barley-meal, mixed with milk, if easily procurable, if not, with water. They will
begin to grow in about a week. For a
week or two they should not be turned
out until lete in the morning, and should
always be taken in early in the evening.
Their great enemy is the cramp, which
can be kept off by making them sleep on
dry straw. A little boiled rice daily assists their growth, with corn, of course,
as soon as they can eat it. When goslings
are first allowed to go at large with their
mother, every plant of hemlock which
grows within their range should be pulled
up, as they are very apt to eat it, and it
generally proves fatul. Nightshade is
equally pernicious to them, and they have
been known to be poisoned by cating
sprigs of yew tree.

AGRICULTURAL.

value of the nasturtium as a bedding plant. We have a bed ten feet in diameter, in a sunny place on the lawn, which has ever refused to look deceut, no matter what plants we put in it. This may in a measure have been due to a large maple at the north and a noble elm at the east of it—whose roots find there good feeding ground. This year we have filled it with dwarf nasturtiums, and success is complete. The whole surface is covered with rich green foliage in various shades, and flowers of dark orimson, ous shades, and flowers of dark crimson, bright scarlet, marcon spotted, golden-yellow, and creamy-white colors, so blended as to give the bed an everchanging appearance. There is another, a practical charm to be added, viz., its cheapness. Ten cents did it; a paper of cheapuess. Ten cents did it; a paper of mixed seed, planted half an inch deep and one foot apart each way, as soon as the soil is warm and inviting, is all the cultural instruction necessary for the most perfect success.—American Agri-culturist.

A FARM DOG SHOULD BE TRAINED.

When a dog is kept on a farm this animal should be specially trained. A dog should lead and not drive. It should be trained to go slow with all the animals and never to run. This point is worthy of remembrance has a point is worthy of remembrance by persons as well. A man cannot run as fast as a calf or a cow, and while a dog can run faster, such fast running is had for the cows. But for service in earing for farm stock a dog may be easily and profitably dispensed with. More cows, by ninety-nine-hundredths, are hurt than are helped by dogs. Probably a dog's usefulness is confined to the destruction of vermin, the legitimate pursuit of game, and the terror of midnight prowlers and thieves. terror of munigat prowers and theves.
It may be usefully employed in gathering a flock of sheep when rightly trained and in preventing a straying flock kept in pastoral style. But on the farm the animals are far better without the rough and often misguided service of a dog. And whom a dog is kept it should be confined strictly to its special purpose and provented from prowling at large.—

commanding forces in the projection, of insect life, and that include the lesser life of bacterm, and such as lababit the cracks and creases of dairy implements. Everyone familiar with the workings of the dairy knows very well—that the slightest neglect of dairy implements in hot weather means ruin to the butter or cheese, or even to the milk sold in the cities. There are many theories about how to keep such implements clean, all looking to a saving of labor. To out way of thinking, the dairyman had better put all of his mental power in the top branches of his business and his animal power in the lower branches. In other words, make up your mind to do some mighty hard work in washing the implements, scrubbing the dairy house and creamer or whatever receptacle you have for the milk. If there is any chance to let up on hard work in the dairy it is in bet up on hard work in the dairy it is in the skimming and making of the butter or the manufacture of the cheese, but before these processes are properly reached the milk must be handled without gloves. the milk must be handled without gloves. Have everything in immaculate cleanness before the milk touches it, and do not let up in your attention until the final product arrives.—American Dairyman.

CARE OF HARVESTING MACHINES.

The now self-binder harvesters are very cumbrous and difficult to get under shelter easily. There are few gates that they can be driven through except with the greatest care. As a consequence they are usually left out of doors until the harvest is completed, and quite often until the completion of threshing makes room for them on wide barn floors. Every man who owns a harvester should at once provide an oileloth cover large enough to protect every part from becoming wet. These costly machines rust and rot more than their wear in service. The rustling of the iron portions and the The rustling of the iron portions and the swelling and shrinking of wood work soon makes the parts work unevenly. Often after a single year's use the harvester thus neglected costs more to make it run as it should than the work it does it worth. it run as it should than the work it does is worth. After all the season's work is completed the harvester should be taken apart, and each piece laid so that it will not only be free from dampness, but will not be liable to be beat or warped before being put together again. If the harvester is left standing, care should be taken to see that all parts are properly supported. We knew a harvester, which, after a summer's use was carefully housed, and when housely out the eart supported. We knew a harvester, which, after a summer's use was carefully housed, and when brought out the next season the cutting bar had sagged so that it had to be taken to the black-smith's and straightened before the knifes would work freely in it. All the iron parts should be cleaned and oiled before storing, to keep them from rusting.—Boston Cultivator.

DEVELOPING THE HEIFERS.

food; but in no case do these have so depressing an effect, perhaps, as with the females that are to supply the dairy. The calf that, with proper feeding during the period of growth and after coming to the milking period, might have become a three-hundred-pound butter cow, will hardly exceed one hundred or one hundred and twenty-five pounds of butter per year under the neglectful, haphazard plan of feeding, which is also quite likely to precede an insufficient milk ration when the calf has become a cow. To obtain a cow of the highest milk ration when the calf has become a cow. To obtain a cow of the highest capacity for production, it is not too soon to begin nearly a year before she is born. That is, have due regard to the butter qualities of the sire and dam from which she is to be raised. It is as foolish to expect butter from poor stock as to look for figs from thistles. It is not so important that the dam should have the high-set militing amplifies theough this wife. tant that the dam should have the high-est milking qualities, though this will undoubtedly give the most satisfactory results, as a rule; but it is essential that the sire be pure-bred of a butter family and from a high productiveness. A scrub bull may have no dairy qualities in his blood. It is simply a lottery, with the chances against one, to patronize such a sire.

chances against one, to patterns sire.

From the day of the ealf's birth it should have the full measure of such food, as much as it can digest—but in no eter, in a sunny place on the lawn, which has ever refused to look decent, no matter what plants we put in it. This may in a measure have been due to a large both of care and feed; for it is certainly more expensive to spend three years in more expensive to spend three years in more expensive to spend three years in attaining a size that could have been reached in two. There is better development also in the latter case.

When practicable, it has been found well to feed skim milk from calfhood till

the heifer comes into milk herself. It is fed warm during the first month. Ground oats and fine bran will also be valuable assistants in growing bone and tissue. These are especially important in the winter as an addition to the hay ration, which should be clover hay if obtainable. If silage can be added, or an occasional feed of finely pulped roots, so much the better. Such foods, with warm quarters, better. Such foods, with warm quarters, a dry bed, and plenty of good water, in winter, bring a heifer to her full enpacity as a producer of butter. When she begins to give milk, it should be kept in mind that, for largest yield, she must have as much of a well balanced ration as she can digest. The measure of profitably feeding a well bred butter cow ceases only when the well balanced ration is fed in excess of her ability to turn it into dairy products.—American Agriculturist.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Do not let any weeds go to seed around your house or barn. The Shorthern improves for beef every mimal on which it is crossed.

Hoe your current bushes as you do the rest of the plants in the garden.

Both breeding and feeding are necessary to the perfection of the animal. Do not imagine that exercise is the best thing to be found in a pasture.

Do the best you can in the way of shade and water for pastured stock.

The strawberry contains 90.52 per cent, water and 9.48 per cent, dry mat-

The best deed

and strawberries manured stand drought better than ized with any other fertilizer. All fruit cree growers should know whon thumb and finger pruning is prop-erly performed there is but little other pruning needed.

One essential qualification in the boy who works on a farm is that he shall have a love for animal life, and be able to tell intuitively when an animal is sick.

Do not dose yourself or your stock with medicine for every little ill. Diet and rest. Sleep, and a moderately empty stomach, are the best medicines in the world.

Keep the farm-house in good repair if only a sod house or board shanty. This is necessary to comfort and convenience, which may be secured even in the humblest dwelling.

Professor W. W. Cooke says a tablespoonful of saltpetre dissolved in a pail of water, and a pint of water applied to each hill of cucumbers or squashes will

destroy the bugs. Grass should be cut for hay at the proper time, and that is just as it is done growing. It has then acquired all its natural strength and aroma, and will not become harsh and brittle from cverripe-

It does not pay to put the best fruit or vegetables on top and have the purchaser find something not so good when he reaches the bottom, as it makes him suspicious, the consc uence being that the sale of good fruit is injured.

When beets, carrots or parsuips do not appear to grow, though given every opportunity by manure and cultivation, the slow growth may be due to the plants being too close in the rows. Thinning out the plants just after a rain will be of advantage.

The peach borer cannot damage the tree where the bark is tough, and consequently the eggs are deposited below the surface, where the bark is tender. Their attacks may be prevented to a certain extent by banking the earth around the tree from April 20 October.

A fruit farmer in Wisconsin is using A fruit farmer in Wisconsin is using for picking strawberries a tin box just large enough to hold the basket box, which is put into it, when the tin box cover is shut, and the berries reach the basket through a tunnel in the cover, leaving both hands free to pick, while the tin box is fastened to the picker by a strap.

The gladiolus, after the leaves turn yellow in autumn, can be taken up before frost comea. The bulbs should be laid in a dry, shady place for a week or more, and then they can be placed on a shelf or in a drawer where there is no danger of frost, and there be allowed to remain until it is time to plant them out in the spring. in the spring.

It was once a very prevalent idea (and is still in some quarters, unfortunately) that any kind of rough fodder is good enough for young stock, whether steers or heifers. Swale hay and dry cornstalka, have made many a poor milker that with proper feeding might have been an acredit to the herd. Stunted growth and poor development can be seen in all kinds of stock, hear that insufficient cut away next spring.

Wasancies among raspberries and black prices and black prices and black prices. Swale hay and dry cornstalka, have made many a poor milker that with proper feeding might have been and so provide stout, stocky canes for a credit to the herd. Stunted growth and poor development can be seen in all kinds of stock, hear the insufficient cut away next spring.

Wasancies among raspberries and black prices and black prices and or prices and only of plants, prices and or prices and black prices. Prices and or prices and black prices and or prices and black prices and or prices and black prices. Patents are prices and or prices and black prices and or prices and black prices. Patents are prices and or prices and or prices and or prices and black prices. Prices and or prices and or prices and black prices and or prices and or prices. Prices and or prices and or prices and or prices and or prices. Prices and or prices. Prices and or prices and or prices and or prices and or prices. Prices and or prices and or prices and or prices and or prices. Prices and or prices. Prices and or prices and or prices. Prices and or prices. Prices and or prices. Prices and or prices. Prices and or prices and or

Perhaps the choicest of modern entertaiments is the dinar party, says
Harper's Bazar. The smooth rich
napery, the costly china, the noiseless
service; the well-dressed guests, the
well-cooked viands, combined to make
up a most attractive scene; yet all these
are aubservient to another olement, and
if this be not present the dinner is a
failure. These guests are gathered not
to look at fine linen, nor silver pitchers,
nor to contemplate each other's clothes,
nor even to feast upon tempting food.
The prime object of their coming together is the interchange and stimulus
of thought. There must be talk at the
table.

The more refined and elevated and

table.

The more refined and elevated and sparkling the talk, the more successful the dinner. If the talk lags, if prosy duliness monopolizes the time, if unfortunate topics are brought forward, the whole entertainment comes to maught. The faculty of fresh, stimulating, discreet conversation is the most desirable of society accomplishments, and yet how few there are who possess it. Indeed, how few there are who seem to understand its value, to strive seem to understand its value, to strive after its requirement for themselves or to teach it to their children.

At the meeting of a woman's club, not long ago, for intellectual purposes, two elegantly dressed members of the society, during the hour allotted for social intercourse, discussed their daily diet! This was not done as a means of improving that diet, nor for any sort of useful purpose. The menu of dinners eaten during a prolonged attack of dyspepsia formed a juicy bit contributed by one; the other retailed a list of the dishes in the composition of which her cook excelled. After one calendar hour spent in variations upon these topics, the ladies fell to discussing their new clothes; but the meeting was then called to order, and an essayist upon Browning took the floor.

To visit its Great Exposition at Toronto.

The greatest of all the Canadian Exposition and Fairs will be held at Toronto from the 6th to the 10th of September, and it is claimed by many of those who have visited this great Fair from this side of the lines that it is equal to, if not ahead of any of the American Fairs. There are over 1,000 of the finest horses and 603 head of the best cattle entered for the coming Exhibition, and the space in every one of the numerous buildings on the grounds has been applied for and allotted for the display of manufactures. An immense number of special features and attractions are provided for the entertainment of the visitors every day, and Americans could not have a better opportunity of judging of the resources of the country to the north of us, and meeting with the Canadian people than is offered by a visit to the Toronto Fair and Exposition.

Several American firms are exhibitors here and as a compliment to them, Thursday, Sept. 18th, is down on the programme as "American Visitors" Day," but any day between the 18th and 19th the fair is at its bost. Conies of the Official Programme will be mailed to any one free of cost on their dropping a Post Card to Mr. H. J. Hill. the Manager, at Toronto. Cheap Excursions to Niagra Falls and the Toronto Exposition by several of the railways on this side of the border.

The Tower of Babel, as to location and hight, is purely speculative.

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mend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

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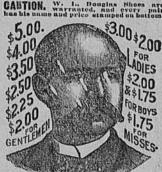
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BARCAINS!

We will guarantee all these clean new goods just made, and full length-S yards to the rod.

An S-yd. roll White back Paper, 3 to 6..

An S-yd. roll Gilt Paper, 5 to 10e.

An S-yd. roll Gilt Paper, 5 to 10e.

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Gilt Borders, 4 to 18 inches wide, 2 and 3e. per yard.

Borders without Gilt, 2 to 8 inches 1e. per world.

yard.

Bend 4c, in stamps for samples of the best screening in the country.



Quickly Discover and Removed with the New Accidentally Discovered Boltston and the growth forever destroyed without the SLIGHTEST injury. Harmleste,
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the standard like fit,
the standard like fit,
MODENE M'F'Q CO., Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S. A.

The greatest burdens are not the gain-fullest The greatest burdens are not the samples of the greatest burdens are not the samples of the samples of the greatest burdens are not the greatest burdens a

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GUM ELA IVIC ROOFING CO.

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